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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Who began this tariff agitation which the New York Herald declares to be death to

If it is true that the President favors the Voorhees bill will Mr. Bynum, after his loud threats, fall into line?

The liquor law which Iowa has substituted for the prohibitory statute is a local-option measure of very positive character.

As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the Treasury has full authority to coin silver bullion now to redeem the coin notes.

The free coinage people to whom it is millions must be dismayed at the threats of the Populists who have taken charge of

Gratitude is not put down as one of the most conspicuous of the President's traits, but he may remember that the blg contributions of the head of the Sugar Trust on two occasions were most timely.

There is every reason to believe that the alleged address attributed to the supreme president of the A. P. A. is bogus. It is not possible that such an officer would appeal to "every member to attend party primaries" and then act "independent of

The lieutenant of Coxey in this State was, years ago, it is said, "a gallant soldier in the late war." Then he devoted himself to Democratic politics in Indiana, and lastly was a Democrat in the Legislature. Now he is a Coxey tramp. From high estate, step by step, the man fell.

The laws regarding the professional and persistent tramp should be made severesomething more than the workhouse. An interstate pest, the government might furnish an island or a portion of Alaska to which they could be banished and given food only when they would work for it.

A Washington correspondent remarks regarding the announced speech of Senator Voorhees defending his tariff bill that will, in the words of Miss Pollard in reference to Mr. Breckinridge, "confine himself to phrases rather than facts." The senior Senator is a past grand master in

If, under another section of the charter. t is claimed that the Board of Public Safety have authority to examine and appoint men in their department, and have ample time in which to attend to the matter, why should a new board be created, even if there were warrant for it, to examne applicants for possibly twenty places? The examination of a man for the police force should be as thorough as that of a street works or rodman in the engineer's

Governor Matthews would receive the commendation of all the sensible people of the State if he should stop any band of men attempting to march across the State. Such a multitude of men would devastate the country through which they would march. Numbers of them would enter every house, demand food, take what they wanted, and terrorize the people. To stop any considerable crowd at the State line and to disperse any such mob raised in the State would be a proper exercise of the executive power, whose highest function is to protect the people in their homes. The Governor's remarks upon the subject are generally approved.

A Washington dispatch says the Commissioner of Pensions has made a new ruling in regard to the admission of testimony before special examiners, the effect of which is stated as follows:

Heretofore, when an applicant for pension or his attorney filed the affidavit of a commissioned officer or of two enlisted men as to the origin of the applicant's disability and it was found necessary to send the case into the field for special investigation, a list of his surviving comrades accompanied the case so that all the available sources of information as to the origin of the disability might be put at the disposal of the applicant for pension. In many cases this was a great advantage to the soldiers and no great inconvenience to the Pension Office. because the list of survivors is a matter of record in the Pension Office, while it is not always of easy access to applicants for pensions. In sending out this list of survivors, special examiners were instructed to refer to the list and wait upon those who were supposed to have information concerning the applicant's disability, to supply, if possible, proof that might be lacking in the original affidavits. Under the new rule a case will be considered closed on the evidence submitted by the applicant for pension. If the proof submitted is not sufleient to sustain the claim it will be reported for rejection. In making this ruling the Commissioner takes the ground that the burden of proof should rest with the soldier and not with the government, and that the Pension Bureau presumes that the applicant or his attorney has made the best case possible and availed themselves of all the evidence at hand. Hereafter no special examiner will be instructed to go looking for evidence to supply any missing links in the

original application. This is in line with all the rulings of the Pension Bureau under this administration, the evident intent being as far as possible to construe everything against applicants. Strictly speaking, it is true that it is not the duty of the government to aid appli-

of justice, whether for or against a claimant, and when it has in its possession inforfurnish it. The result of the new ruling in many cases will be to cause the rejection of meritorious claims for the want of information which the government has in its possession and to which the applicant has not access. This is not honest nor honorable. It is not treating the veterans fairly.

THE COXEY IDIOCY.

The public has heard so much of Coxey's army, which is announced to start from Massillon for Washington to-morrow. that there is a mild interest concerning the performance. Coxey is a visionary, eager for notoriety, and a Populist candidate for Congress. If the sensational correspondents at Massillon had not kept him before the public he would have dropped into obscurity ere this. It remains to be seen what sort of a demonstration he and his followers can make. The difference between his reports and those of reliable correspondents where his army is being recruited are so wide, and there is so much absurdity in his claims and movements, that one would conclude that the force which will march forth from Massillon to-morrow will be meager one, and that two days' marching will scatter it. The professional tramp will not, as a rule, join Coxey, because he has the instincts of a go-as-you-please bummer rather than the persistence of a man who is devoted to an idea, however absurd.

A year ago Coxey would have had no followers. The same erratic intellects were scattered over the country, as now, but they were dormant. These people then had employment which engrossed their attention. When, however, employment became precarious and the number of the dle increased these persons, with imaginations with no common-sense balance wheels, began to talk, and the more they talked the more cranky and unreasonable they became. They attach to themselves persons who are weaker and who are aimless y drifting about because they have no employment. In ordinary times, with regular imployment and food and lodging, the Coxeys could not lead them. There is still nother element which sustains Coxey's movement. They are the public disturbershe man who incite strikes in good seasons and counsel violence in hard times. They ire opposed to social order. In short, they are as near Anarchists as the country can roduce. They are the men who are incitng Coxey to "down the Senate." They arge it because they want lawlessness and riot. They, however, will not march over the whole route. They will be on hand if the crowd nears Washington.

There is yet another element. Its memers will not march from Massillon to Washington, They are the cheap demagogues who hope to promote their political fortunes by Coxey's army of calamity They are men like Senator Kyle, who will watch the Coxey army from "the windows of my committee room." Upon all imporant questions Kyle is a Democrat, and the chairmanship of the Senate committee on education and labor is the reward of his luplicity. This demagogue, whom the Democratic Senate has placed at the head of an important committee, so as to have his vote for the Wilson bilk shouts encouragement to the cranks and the deceived men all over the country to join Coxey. Of all the applauders of Coxey, men like Kyle are the most reprehensible.

And this ridiculous performance is undertaken for the purpose of inducing, or rather, forcing Congress to issue \$500,000,000 of noninterest bearing bonds, with which to build good roads.

FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, chairman

of the Senate committee on education and

labor, and himself an educated and scholarly man, has introduced a bill on which he is said to have expended much thought and labor. It provides for the establishment in the District of Columbia of "The University of the United States," an educational man who is to be an inspector of certain | institution in which every department of knowledge, particularly literary and scientific, shall be taught in the highest degree known to men; and also where facilities shall be furnished for original research and investigation. The idea is to make it exclusively post-graduate in character, thus making it in a sense the head of all the chools and colleges of the country. The plan of government provided for in the bill a board of regents and a council of faculties. The board of regents is to consist of one member from each State, appointed currence of the Chief Justice and the chief educational officer, six members appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate and President and Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, Commissioner of Education, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the president of the university. The council and faculties, embracing the head of the university and the deans of all the faculties, are charged with the direction of instruction and discipline, but the immediate government of each faculty is in trusted to its own members. Provisions sectarianism in religion or partisanship in politics. The instruction is to be free to all. The provisions for scholarships are the same as in other institutions, except that they are to be divided among the States in proportion to population. Provisions are also made for fellowships for original investigation and research. The support of the institution, as provided for in the bill, is to be drawn from one-half of the receipts of the sale of public lands, a portion to be used at once and the remainder as an endowment. Such an endowment and support would be commensurate with the plan of the university, and would, without doubt, result in making it, at no distant day, one of the foremost educational institutions in

No doubt the proposition for the estabat once by a certain class of objectors with of the government to establish a universicants in proving their claims, but it is the I ty, and that the business of education

and enterprise. This is a narrow view. The duty of government to assist in promoting the cause of education has been recognized by our wisest statesmen from the foundation of the government to the present time. It was a favorite idea of Washington's, who provided a site for such an institution when the city of Washington was laid out and tried to have a clause providing for its establishment inserted in the Constitution. He even provided in his will what he supposed to be a liberal endowment for such an institution in the shape of stock in the Botomac River Canal Company, but instead of becoming valuable, as was expected, the stock became worthless. Thomas Jefferson was quite strongly in favor of the idea, as have been many eminent Americans from that day to

In many ways the government is committed to the support of education. The congressional library, the Smithsonian Institution, the Bureau of Education, the gifts to State agricultural colleges, the grant of university sites and school lands are some of the ways in which this support is extended. Nothing would more redound to the honor of the country than the establishment at Washington of a uniersity which should surpass all others in respect of liberal endowment, breadth of organization, completeness of equipment and facilities not only for higher but for the highest education. For these reasons the Journal hopes that Senator Kyle's bill may receive careful consideration from the Senate, and, if well adapted to its purpose, that it may be passed.

A SEASON OF CONSTERNATION.

The most important general press dispatch from Washington Thursday night be-

The Democratic members of the Senate finance committee have been assured of the President's co-operation in having the tariff bill become a law, as he has ex- of wheel within a wheel that has played pressed his approval of the bill as a whole, In the course of a conversation with member of the committee Mr. Cleveland referred to the bill and took occasion to say that he hoped it would pass, and that there might be as little delay as possible in getting it through the Senate.

The dispatch could not be found in yesterday's Sentinel, but it was alluded to in a brief paragraph expressing the Sentinel's belief that the report is false. Doubtless, the Sentinel is praying with agonizing earnestness that it may prove false. If it does not prove so, that paper has a season of extreme unhappiness before it. If there has been a measure which the Sentinel has denounced more than another during the past two weeks, it has been the Voorhees tariff bill and the men who are responsible for it. During that period, if there has not been a long editorial denouncing some portion of the bill, and particularly those responsible for it, paragraphs on the topic have been scattered through the editorial columns. No wonder the Sentinel is disconcerted. It must know that the friends of Senator Voorhees have these editorials about their persons. They have that paragraph in the editorial of March 9, declaring that "the Sugar Trust and the Whisky Trust have had their way" with the Senate committee's bill. They read over and over the paragraph fixing the extension of the bonded period for whisky upon Mr. Voorhees, and holding him responsible for this "scandalous favor." They have the paragraph asserting that the names of the Democratic Senators who were purchased by the sugar tax and the coal and iron ore duties are known, but that it is not quite so clear "who are being bought by the donations to the Sugar and Whisky trusts." Then there is that editorial entitled "The Defiled Tariff Bill," meaning the bill which Senator Voorhees reported from the finance committee to the Senate

on Tuesday. No wonder that cold chills and burning fever chased each other up and down the spinal column of the Sentinel a full hour after it heard the report that Mr. Cleveland expresses "his approval of the Senate committee's bill as a whole," and that Senators Voorhees and the three ex-confederate brigadiers are "assured of his, the President's, co-operation." Having assailed this measure as the outcome of corrupt bargain and bribery, because it was assured that it was sustaining the President, consternation is a mild term for emotions which tear the soul of the Sentinel in consequence of the Washington dispatch. It may be that the Democrats of the finance committee, Mr. Voorhees and the "three ex-confederate brigadiers," to whom Senator Brice has paid his respects, are misrepresenting the President. For the Sentinel's sake the Journal hopes that they have; but, in any event, this alarm should teach that paper not to shout "cuckoo" until it shall have made certain of the voice of the Anointed One whose echo

The Census Bureau report on valuation places the estimated true value of all real and personal property in the United States in 1890 at \$65,000,000,000. The figures of pre-

vious censuses are as follows: Estimated True Valuation.

A gain of 49 per cent. in property to

gain of less than 26 per cent. in population in a ten-year period is a thing which no other nation can show. The per capita valuation in 1890 was \$1,030, against \$870 in 1880, \$780 in 1870, and \$514 in 1860. The New York Tribune finds that the increase of value in certain properties, like real estate and improvements, live stock, farm implements, \$29,220,from was \$52,793,000,000 1890—an increase of 80.6 per cent. shows that there is even a larger increase tures and other properties, which leads it to conclude that the figures of 1890 are too small if made upon the same basis as those of preceding censuses. There appears to be excellent ground for this assumption, but an increase of wealth of over 49 per cent. in ten years is an evidence of thrift which

The Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, of counsel for the plaintiff in the Pollard-Breckinridge long that many persons have forgotien that he was formerly a citizen of Indiana. Mr.

duty of the government to promote the ends | should be left entirely to private capital | In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress from the old Fourth district, receiving 12,561 votes against 12,557 for David S. Gooding. The district as then constituted embraced the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne, and was cut out for a Democratic district. In 1872 he was re-elected over Gooding by a majority of 380. In this Congress he was placed on the judiciary committee, a position for which his fine legal attainments eminently fitted him, and was also made chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. Before the next election he was gerrymandered out of Congress. The apportionment of 1873 placed Wayne county in a district with Dearborn, Fayette, Franklin, Randolph and Union. The district was so hopelessly Democratic that no Republican could have carried it, and Mr. Holman was elected in 1874 by nearly 2,500 majority. As chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia Mr. Wilson had made some local acquaintance in Washington and became interested in the city, and on the expiration of his term he remained there and began the practice of aw. His eminent ability soon became recognized, and for many years he has been easily one of the foremost lawyers at the Washington bar. He is equally at home in civil or criminal pratice, and whether in the preparation of cases, the examination of witnesses or addressing a jury, he always shows great skill and force. His cross-examination of Colonel Breckinridge and his arguments to the jury are expected to be conspicuous features of the sensational case now on trial.

A miscalculation as to the number of the late Sanator Stanford's nephews and nieces has led to a complication which may result in interesting disclosures. Mr. Stanford provided in his will for a gift of \$100,000 to each of his nephews and nieces. It was at first supposed there were about half a dozen of these, but the discovery that there are eighteen, calling for cash payments to the amount of \$1,800,000, has precipitated an unexpected demand for ready money. In order to meet it and to ascertain just where she stands in regard to assets Mrs. Stanford has made a demand for an accounting of her one-quarter share in the Pacific Improvement Company. This is the real money-making part of the Scuthern Pacific Railroad Company, a sort Credit Mobilier to that big corporation. The people of California have long been anxious to get a reep into the books of the Pacific Improvement Company and a view of its operations, and they are hoping now that Mrs. Stanford's demand for an accounting of her interest will lead to an exposure of its accounts. No people have ever been so unmercifully plundered by corporations as those of California have been and are by the two Pacific railroads, and they are quick to grasp at anything that offers the slightest hope of relief.

The success of the co-operative enterprise started by some laundry girls of this city is attracting attention in other parts of the country. The Philadelphia Record makes the business report of the manager a subject of editorial comment, and says: What the Indianapolis girls have done could doubtless be done by girls in Philadelphia, or in any other city, who should get together and make a start on a proper business basis. To Indianapolis, however, must be awarded the credit of having broken the ground and made clear the path

of successful experiment. These enterprising young women have given the city a much better advertisement than if they had organized a commonweal movement to march on Washington.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Professional Jealousy. Footlites-What does the term "B. A." mean? I notice that Barnes Tormer has habit of signing it after his name. De Hamme-Bum actor, I guess.

What She Meant. Minnie-How in the world can you say that Mrs. Tellit is a woman of intelligence? Mamie-I meant that she had all the neighborhood intelligence that was going.

Truthful Towser. Though a man may declare his warm friendship for you, He still may be far from the truth. But when Towser asserts that he'll to you be true.

His is no idle tail, forsooth. As It Is Told. There was a maiden rather young,

A maid most shy and meek; There was a man of silver tongue. Hung in a brazen cheek-

(But the verdict isn't in yet.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Baron Albert Rothschild recently received prize for amateur photographic work, and he at once sent a check for \$5,000 for the use of the next Amateur Photogra-

Henry Labouchere says that a large proportion of the cheap goods sold in England and marked "made in Germany" are manufactured in prisons there. The same is true of the goods sent to this country. It is said that Mrs. Williams Betts, the new woman deputy United States marshal at Cincinnati, is the second woman to receive such an appointment. The first one s now in service in Oklahoma Territory. The Hungarian government has just commissioned the painter Munkacsy to paint a picture representing the appeal of Maria Theresa to her subjects in 1741, when her country was menaced by Frederick the

The late Robert Rose-murdered at the Troy polls- was not a member of the A. P. A. He belonged to the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, and wore a badge displaying the letters "A. P." That's how the mistaken story got abroad.

A New Hampshire farmer advertises for strong, reliable, healthy girl, who can milk, scrub, bake, husk corn, wash and iron, mend clothes, make bonnets, and who is not averse to a little outdoor work. For this he offers a good home "with

Rapid and clear as Mr. Gladstone is in speech, he writes slowly and with many pauses. He builds up his matter sentence by sentence. He works out one, writes down with his quill pen on a sheet of foolscap, then throws his head back and half closes his eyes before he frames another

to his satisfaction. Two of the late Richard Proctor's children are imitating him by disseminating facts and opinions relative to the heavenly bodies. An unmarried daughter has been giving lectures in this country for several months on astronomical topics, and a son, Mr. Harry Proctor, writes a letter from Brighton, England, to the current number of Knowledge, a British scientific publication, on "Irregularities in the Tails of

The house at Morristown occupied by Frank Stockton once had the repute of being haunted. The owner was about completing the sale of the house to a lawyer, when a word was dropped as to the uncanny legend touching the place, and the would-be purchaser immediately declined proceed further with the negotiations. Mr. Stockton, however, cheerfully took the house, ghost and all, and perhaps he was a little disappointed when the trimming of some trees about the eaves put to flight the legend of the place. It was discovered that squirrels were accustomed to leap from the trees to the roof and use the water trough as a runway. The sound of their scampering had been mistaken for that of ghostly

"Lord Bacon" is frequently spoken of and yet, as a matter of fact, there never was a person with that title in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or James I. Francis Bacon, born in 1561, was knighted by James I on July 23, 1603, and served as Solicitorgeneral, Attorney-general and a member of the Privy Council. On Jan. 4, 1618, he became Lord Chancellor, and on July 11 of the same year he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Verulam. On Jan. 27, 1621, he became Viscount St. Albans. In the first edition of his Essays (1596) he is styled simply "Mr. Fr. Bacon. In the second edition (1612) he is called Wison lived and practiced law in Richmond. | "Sir Fracis Bacon, Knight, the King's | girl?

Soliciter Generall." In the third edition (1625) he appears as "Francis, Lo. Varylam,

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Boiled water isn't so bad if the proper ingredients are mixed with it.-Buffalo Ex-We are sorry for Ben Butterworth, Esq.

And Breckinridge isn't paying him a cent. -Cleveland Leader. A girl is not considered a good singer until she has caused a concert to be postponed because she has a cold.-Atchison

The second Mrs. Tanqueray might find inspiration, gentility, and naturalness at the Pollard-Breckinridge trial.-Washington

Mrs. Waite called the Governor a fool the other day. There is no doubt that she thoroughly understands the old gentleman. -Pittsburg Dispatch. A middle-aged person is one between the

ages of twenty-five and seventy-five, according to the age of the person who makes the designation.-Puck. The most annoying thing about a chronic liar is that he occasionally and unexpectedly tells the truth, thereby unsettling your opinion of him.-Kate Field's Paper. Breckinridge has the bulge on John Y. McKane. They can turn Breckinridge out

of church, but they can't send him up to learn the tailor trade.-Philadelphia Press. Harvard students have been ordered not to get intoxicated on commencement day. Every effort must be made to civilize the scholar before he goes into the world. -New York World. General Coxey says he wants a beautiful

young lady to ride a white palfrey in front of his army. There is no mistaking this request. It is a direct demand for the services of Mrs. Lease.-Chicago Record.

BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD. A Record of Depravity, Unrelieved by Even a Tinge of Romance.

New York Sun. Pending the conclusion of the case of Miss Pollard against Colonel Breckinridge, it is proper to say that the reports of the trial are already furnishing to the com-

munity a moral lesson of extraordinary It is creditable to the court and to the counsel on both sides of the case, that although the facts brought out in the testimony reveal almost inconceivable depths of depravity, the revolting story is told in a form which is in no way shocking to the public sense of propriety. The evidence of Miss Pollard, it is due to her to say, has been throughout dignified and as delicate as it was possible to make such a recital. No trace of pruriency has appeared in it, though she has confessed to relations and associations which involved her own degradation, and a long course of falsehood and subterfuge to cover it up and to protect her distinguished paramour from exposure. For that reason she has left on the public mind as favorable an impression of her as it was possible for a woman of experiences like hers to produce. She has not testified after a manner that indicates absolute and continuing corruption under the influences to which she had been subjected from her girlhood, but rather in the spirit of desperation of a woman whose life had been ruined and whose moral sense had been stifled and tainted by the false and pernicious relations to which she had

submitted for so many years. Never before have the peril, anguish and corruption of such meretricious conditions been brought out so forcibly as in the story thus far told on the stand in this case. It has been without an alluring feature to distract attention from its blackness and its hideousness. It describes experiences which from first to last were without any romantic tinge to hide their real depravity. It tells of relations in which there was no happiness to provoke in any mind a desire for such forbidden associations. It constitutes only a warning against entering into a path which must inevitably have an ending so painful and disgraceful. This man and this woman kept up the outward form of affection when actually the feeling between them was rank hatred. They were criminals together, each distrustful of the other, and each distraught by the vile bondage of license, deceit and perfidy into which they had fallen.

More than that we cannot now say while the trial is still in progress, but so much may be said properly and profitably. It is a suit which cught to be reported fully as a duty to society, so that all men and women may learn its terrible lesson; and as the story has an absorbing interest, the more it is told in its details, and thus is the more useful, we shall continue to present it in completeness to the end.

THEY CALL THIS REFORM. Postoffice Department Beats All Records on Removals.

Washington Special. The Democratic congressional campaign committee have been urging the Postoffice Department to make a clean sweep of Republican postmasters, in order to help the Democratic party in the coming campaign. Postmaster-general Bissell seems to appreciate the importance of convincing his party that no undue regard has been shown by his department for civil-service reform To that end a statement has been prepared showing that there has been a larger number of changes in postmasters under this administration for the time it has been in office than under other administrations since the beginning of the government. As compared with the Harrison administration, the changes have been much more numerous. The average number of postmasters appointed during the first sixteen months of the Harrison administration was 1.646 a month. So far, under the Cleveland administration, the average has been 1,977 a month. In addition, there has been twice as

many changes made in the Treasury Department under this administration as during the same time under the Harrison administration, and the other departments make an equally bad showing against civil service reform. These statistics will be used by the Democratic congressional committee as campaign documents. The number of postoffice appointments by the last administration from March 4 1889, to March 12, 1899, was 1,698. There were thirty-two presidential appointments made on March 13, 1890. The number made by this administration between March 4 1893, and March 13, 1894, was 1,720. The total number of presidential postoffices in operation March 12 last was 3,424. Figures of appointments of fourth-class postmasters

for the former Cleveland administration and the Harrison administration are given on the basis of sixteen months, as official statements then compiled covered the fiscal year and the period from March 4 to July of the first year of each administration. For the twelve months of the present administration the number of changes in fourth-class postmasters was 22,012. May Be Forgiven Now.

Boston Transcript. "Oh, well," said an old anti-slavery man, we must forgive old Kossuth now for backing and filling on the question of human slavery in the United States when he was here in 1851. He tried to keep out of our questions, so as to enforce Southern interest in Hungarian woes. But it was harder on him than on us in the long run."

An Artistic Miscreant. Chlcago Times.

A miscreant painter who was decorating the Millionaires' Club in New York surreptitiously painted this infamous legend over the grand staircase: "We haven't had our money long," and now all the Ward Me-Allister men in the club are threatening to resign.

Slight Misunderstanding. Philadelphia Record.

"I hope to have the pleasure of your presence on Easter," she sweetly gurgled. And he, on a salary of \$8 a week, while thinking her rather bold in thus plainly asking for presents, blew in his whole eight on Jack roses and was supremely happy. They Had a "Pull."

Judging from the changes the Senate

committee has made in the tariff bill a good many more people have secured "hearings" than the public had any idea of.

Self-Evident. Philadelphia Press The brains of this country are in the Republican party. If you don't believe it compare the present Democratic Congress with

its Republican predecessors.

His Last Chance. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Cleveland, if the bill becomes law for lack of his veto, will lose at once his last chance to pose as a moralist in politics, consecrated or otherwise. Poverty of Our Language.

The poverty of the English language is painfully apparent when it becomes necessary to refer to Congressman Breckinridge's "defense."

A Suggestion. He-I've often wished I had a sister.

She-Why don't you propose to some nice

JOY NOT YET OUSTED

Another Successful Filibuster by Republicans of the House.

Representative Cobb's Title to His Seat Confirmed-Military Academy Bill Passed After Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The House was in session to-day, notwithstanding the fact that this was Good Friday. The industry of the lower branch of Congress profited it little, however. The Democrats were again without a quorum, and the attempt to consider the O'Neill-Joy contested election case was abandoned until next week. The unanimous report of the elections committee in the Wheatley-Cobb case, confirming the title of the sitting member to his seat, was adopted without division, and the Military Academy appropriation bill was passed practically without debate. The Military Academy bill carries \$400,438, a reduction of \$32,000 compared with the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. To-morrow the House will take up the postoffice appropriation bill.

At the opening of the session Mr. Savers presented for immediate consideration a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the salaries and expenses of additional deputy collectors of internal revenue to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act as amended by the joint resolution passed Dec. 7 last. It was agreed to. Then the struggle over the O'Neill-Joy contested election case from Missouri was resumed. Mr. Waugh immediately raised the question of consideration against the committee report, and the filibuster was on again. The Republicans repeated their former tactics by refusing to vote. The result of the vote was 160 to 1, which showed the Democrats were 18 short of a quorum. A call of the House followed. The call developed the presence of 248 members. At this point, it being apparent that a quorum could not be secured to-day, it was decided to aban-

don the case until next week. Mr. Patterson made a statement to the effect that he had a telegram from Mr. Berthold, Mr. Joy's colleague, saying he desired to argue the case, and would be here on Monday. He therefore gave notice that he would call up the case on Tuesday, A motion to adjourn made by Mr. Wilson, of Washington, was defeated, and then, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, in the chair, to consider the Military Academy appropriation bill. The amount carried by the bill was \$400,438, against \$432,546 for the current year. The original estimates for the next fiscal year aggregated \$599,623. They were reduced by the Secretary of War to Mr. Wheeler made a short explanation of

the appropriations carried by the bill which, he said, were less than were carried by any Military Academy bill for ten The bill was read by paragraps. While it was being read Mr. Reed asked some questions of Mr. Wheeler in regard to the reductions made by the bill compared with estimates. One of these reductions, he said

was obtained by rejecting an estimate of

\$50,000 for making the library at West Point

fire proof. Mr. Wheeler said this appropriation was advisable, but inexpedient at this "Because the treasury is at low ebb," suggested Mr. Reed, "we will let this library burn down. Is that the idea?" Mr. Wheeler remarked that the gentleman from Maine could offer an amendment to prevent such a possibility, and Mr. Reed accordingly offered an amendment. He proceeded, sarcastically, to explain that the purpose of his inquiries was to determine just what it was the Democratic House proposed to postpone for the next Republican Congress. When these outlays were made there would be the usual Democratic outcry against Republican extravagance.

After some chaffing Mr. Reed withdrew the amendment. Mr. Robertson moved to strike out the appropriation of \$850 for equippping the natatorium with six slate-lined compartments, with combination shower, spray and needle baths. He thought this useless and extravagant. There was plenty of water in the Hudson river for bathing purposes and plenty of water in the natatorium for use in winter without putting up these magnifi-Mr. Milliken thought the attempt to save

this insignificant sum niggardly in the ex-The first Robertson amendment was defeated and the second withdrawn. The provision that no graduate of the academy should be assigned to serve as professor or instructor was struck out. The bill was then reported from the committee of the whole to the House, and, without objection, was passed. Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, then moved that the House go into committee

of the whole for consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Reed called at-tention to the fact that there was evidently no quorum present, and the motion was withdrawn, and, at 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night, the evening session to be for consideration of pension business. The night session was occupied with the passage of private pension bills, and at 10:30 the House adjourned.

A POSTOFFICE ROW.

Mr. Cleveland Indignant Because an

Election Was Held at Frankfort. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The postoffice storm center in Indiana is Frankfort. The first of this week the veteran wheelhorse of Democracy, editor Brown, and the Napoleon of aggressive methods, Captain Allen, came to Washington to settle the question of appointment. It was soon realized that Mr. Jesse Marvin was the coming man, Senator Turple being his steadfast friend. Mr. Marvin has just had his innings. Messrs. Brown and Allen returned to Frankfort and reported that the matter had been referred to the people. They claimed authority for calling an election to settle the contest. All of the candidates, except Marvin, tumbled over each other for this arbitrament. The chairman of the county central committee repudiated the "election business" as a "fake." Senator Turple called at the White House late to-day to see the President, and it was apparent that he made a winning impression when he presented the name of Marvin. Hoosier Democratic circles here report President Cleveland as decidedly indignant about the new developments, and that he will order an investigation by special agents of the Postoffice Department as to where the responsibility for calling the election lies. It is said that there has been some assumption of re-

Two Admirals Ordered Abroad. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The formal orders of Admirals Walker and Kirkland were made out at the Navy Department today. Admiral Walker is detached from the inspection and stability boards on the 28th and ordered to San Francisco to take the steamer of April 5 for Honolulu, where he will relieve Admiral Irwin of the command of the Pacific station. Admiral Kirkland is ordered to take the steamer of the 28th from New York to Southampton, England, and then to proceed to Montevideo and hoist his flag on the Newark. Orders were also issued to the staff of officers to accompany the admirals. Lieutenant-commander Seaton Schroeder has been ordered to duty as recorder of the inspection board of the Navy Department, relieveing Lieut. L. S. Reamy, who became naval aid to Secretary Herbert. Capt. Theodore O. Selfridge has been ordered to assume the duties of president of the board of survey and inspection, and

of the stability board, to succeed Admiral

Walker.

sponsibility in calling the primary to deter-

mine who shall be postmaster at Frank-

fort, and it is to be ascertained.

Does Not Believe in Big Guns. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Chairman Cummings, of the House committee on naval affairs, is not a believer in huge guns for naval purposes, such as were recently tested at Indian Head. "In my judgment," said he, "a ten-inch gun is the largest we should make, as it combines the greatest efficiency with the least disadvantage. At Annapolis I saw one of the thirteen-inch guns, similar to the one tested at Indian Head, mounted on an Italian war ship. It was on a raised turret, with delicate machinery for swinging the gun on an ec-But the delicate machine was better suited to a watch than to a heavy gun. A six-pound shot dropped into it would have destroyed this delicate mechanism and crippled the gun. Taese disadvantages of mounting and handling huge guns quite outweigh any advantages they have in effectiveness."

Not Confirmed by Thurston. WASHINGTON, March 23. - Minister Thurston was seen to-day relative to the report telegraphed from the West that notice of his recall as diplomatic representa- the car and could not hear the gong. He

tive at Washington'of the provisional gov- was instantly killed.

ernment of Hawaii had been sent to him. Thurston said he had no knowledge of a letter of recall or that the Hawaiian government was anxious for his presence o assist in transferring it into a republican institution. There is no mail now on the way from San Francisco, he said, the ast mail which has arrived there having been received at the legation. He declined to discuss the probability of a change in the form of government, saying that he had no recent information concerning the

political situation in the islands. Civil Service Bills Killed. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The House committee on reform in the civil service to-day received adverse reports on the following bills from the subcommittees having hem in charge, and the bills were accordingly laid on the table By Mr. Dearmond: To enable each State and Territory, according to population, to select its quota of the employes required the departmental classified service of the United States at Washington. By Representative Fithian: To require il government employes at the time of the bassage of the civil-service act who have ot passed the examination required of other employes of the same class to pass

such examination. Hoke Smith a Would-Be Senator. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23.-It is stated that Governor Northen will appoint Clifford Anderson, a prominent lawyer of Macon, Ga., to succeed Senator Colquitt, who is dying. Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith are candidates. The latter has been bestirring himself, but Governor Northen also a candidate, and wants his friend Anderson in the chair until he himself is relieved from the chief executiveship of Georgia a year hence, and the Legislature will elect. It is alleged that Hoke Smith has been filling the Interior Department service with Georgians, with a view to re-

inforcing his senatorial candidacy. To Modernize the Militia. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Representative Meyer, from the committee on militia, to-day reported, with an amendment, Mr. Curtis's bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. The object of the bill is to modernize the militia by the adopton of a system of tactics, organization and equipment which have been adopted by the federal government in respect to the organization, arming, drilling and government of the army of the United States. Four hundred thousand dollars is annually appropriated to arm and equip the

Counterfeit Ones and Twos. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The secret service of the Treasury Department has discovered that there are two new counterfeit government bills in circulation. One is of the two-dollar treasury note and the other is of the one-dollar silver certificate. This is the first counterfeit ever found of the two-dollar treasury note. It is of the series of 1891, check letter "C," W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer; portrait of McPherson. The one-dollar silver certificate counterfeit is series

1891, check letter "A." General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- David Z. Lewis was to-day appointed a store keeper in the Lawrenceburg internal revenue dis-

S. S. Heiny was to-day appointed postmaster at Mooreland, Henry county, vice O. P. Shaffer, removed.

Inspector Hollinberger has received a letter from the sheriff of DeKalb county stating that Raleigh Taft, the man wanted for stealing Ed Hayse's diamonds, has served several terms in the Indiana penitentiary. The detective thinks he is the man who committed the robbery at the Ebbitt House last inauguration. At that time a man was found in the hotel with several watches. Some of them he threw into a waste basket, but the others he car-

ried off with him. Samuel Myers, of Rockville, is here. He s an applicant for a chiefship of division in the Treasury Department, and is backed y Representative Taylor. Mr. Myers claims the distinction of having discovered the "blocks-of-five" letter in 1888, and this is one of the principal arguments for his

appointment. Representative Bretz has returned from a tour of his district, and feels confident of John D. Reedy, of Indianapolis, passed a successful examination for a cadetship at the West Point United States Military

Academy, and will be admitted next June. Mrs. A. M. Owen and son, of Evansville, re at the Normandie Secretary Hoke Smith sent to Congress to-day an agreement made with tellering d'Alene Indians in Idaho providin cession to the United States of the part of the reservation on which the town of Harrison and several other settlements are located. The agreement provides for the payment of \$15,000 to the Indians. There will be 138 money order offices and thirteen postal offices established through-

out the country on April 2. Of the former Indiana will secure four. Letters received from Justice Jackson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is now in Atlanta, Ga., say that his health is very much improved, and that he will return to Washington about April and resume his place on the bench. Postmaster-general Bissell to-day appointed F. D. Norton, of Missouri, division superintendent of the railway mail service at St. Louis, Mo., vice J. F. Lindsay, resigned. The division, the headquarters of which are located at St. Louis, comprises the States of Missouri, Colorado and Kansas and the Territory of New Mexico. National bank notes received for redemp-

tion to-day, \$257,031; government receipts from internal revenue, \$379,998; customs, \$523,623; miscellaneous, \$69,48a, Major Almon L. Varney, ordnance department, will proceed to the works of the Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, O., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the Gordon disappearing gun carriage, and upon completion thereof will return to his proper station, Indianapolis arsenal. At 10:20 to-night Senator Colquitt was

resting quietly. The sinking spells of this morning and early this afternoon have not been repeated so far to-night, his condition remaining otherwise unchanged. John Williams, of Shelbyville, is at the Riggs.

JURORS CHALLENGED,

And a New Venire Demanded Because Eleven Were Members of the A. P. A.

DENVER, Col., March 23 .- For the first time in the history of the courts of Colorado the question of religious differences has been raised. In the case of Timothy Drew and James Burns, charged with robbery, attorney Ward, for the defense, challenged a juror because he was a member of the A. P. A. The challenge was overruled. He then challenged the entire jury, and found that eleven out of the twelve were members of this organization. The attorney at once asked for a new venire, and that the coroner's office have charge of the jury, on the ground that Sheriff Burchinell was prejudiced against the defendants because they are Catholics. One of the jurors, when leaving the court room, shouted "Hurrah for the A. P. A.

Team Shooting Match.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., March 23.-The Carteret Gun Club's grounds near here were the scene of a well-contested team shooting pigeon match to-day between Mesers. Fred Hoey and L. S. Thompson, of New York, who defeated George Work, of New York, and C. A. Macalester, of Philadelphia, by a score of 176 to 170. The match was for nominal stakes, 170 birds each, 30 yards rise and 21 yards boundary. Messrs. Hoey and Thompson were the favorites in the betting, but in the middle of the contest even money was freely offered and accepted by the friends of both teams. Hory opened with a score and held till his twenty-sixth shot, when he "missed." Thompson made an excellent showing, and tied Work with a score of 91. The Philawas expected of him after his good shooting in Philadelphia, when he defeated his partner of to-day. His small score of 76 st the match.

Wyoming to Have an Oil Pipe Line, CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 23 .- The Gevelopment of the oil fields of central Wyoming has been greatly impeded by severe and unreasonable freight rates for transporting it to the markets. Tals difficulty is about to be overcome. A company composed mostly of St. Louis capitalists will lay a pipe line to run the oil from the Salt creek wells through Orin Junction to Fort Laramie. From this point it is proposed to ship the oil in barges down the Platte and Missouri rivers to St. Louis, where it will be refined and put on the market. It is believed that the Pennsylvania Oil Com-

pany is behind the project. Killed by an Electric Car. CINCINNATI, March 23,-Thomas W. Kinsey, aged seventy, brotair of the late Joseph Kinsey, a well-known business man, killed to-day near his home by a Mount Auburn electric car. He did not see